

FARM VS. FACTORY.

GERMAN LAWMAKERS DEBATING THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Agriculturalists Vigorously Opposed to the Ratification of the New Commercial Agreement With the Czar—The French Chamber Vacates the Seat of Greys' Son-In-Law for Corrupt Election Methods.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—In the reichstag today the debate on the Russo-German commercial treaty opened.

Count von Mirbach, on behalf of the Conservatives, gave a explanation of reasons which had decided that party not to support the government, contending that the treaty would prove an injury to German industry, and that the injury would be greater than the advantages which could possibly follow its passage.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, secretary of state for foreign affairs, answered the arguments of Count von Mirbach, and declared that German manufacturers and merchants secured under the treaty an insurmountable boon. He insisted that the treaty completed the government's commercial policy; moreover, industry, the speaker claimed, profited nothing by the present customs tariff, and the agriculturists should direct their efforts towards influencing the federal government in favor of practical assistance for German industry.

But the secretary said, the government could not surrender at discretion to the demand of the agriculturists.

Count von Mirbach opposed the treaty in the name of the imperial crown.

He insisted that the adoption of the treaty, saying that the entrance of Russia into the European commercial community would have important consequences.

The house then adjourned.

It is estimated that the treaty will be adopted by a majority from 30 to 40.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The correspondent of the Times at Berlin says that the public seemed to have formed great expectations as to the debate in the reichstag yesterday, and the galleries were overcrowded. The members' benches, however, were by no means full, except on the right side of the house. The Conservatives, who evidently made every effort to secure a good attendance of their partisans in order to applaud Count von Mirbach on the Russian treaty, were disappointed.

In a speech which took nearly two hours to deliver Count von Mirbach dilated in general terms on the incalculable injury that the imperial policy would inflict upon industry, but he utterly failed to adduce any new arguments to justify the Conservative opposition. It appeared in fact, as if he purposely omitted the dangerous course of trying to prove his assertions.

His opening repudiation of personal antagonism to leading statesmen caused great amusement. He declared that he would leave any interference with the prerogatives of the crown to other parties.

"We still cling," he continued, "to Prince Bismarck's commercial policy, as both national and patriotic. We would have been willing to accept the sacrifices that the government would have imposed on industry had we received the necessary compensation."

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the foreign secretary, in a short and justifying treaty on a patriotic basis, said that he would leave to the members of the opposition to prove, if they could, that it is not merely a matter of principle, but a matter of fact, that the treaty would be a disaster to the country.

The minister, whose patience was inexhaustible, then entered into the hopeless task of convincing the agriculturists by incontrovertible statistics that their assumptions were false.

After retorting one by one the Conservative arguments the foreign minister concluded:

"The cause I represent has a strong current flowing against it among the agriculturists. I am not inclined to make light of this current, for if placed conservative folk, such as our agriculturists, population, show such signs of discontent, it points to a serious economic life, which is the duty of the state to cure. The maintenance of a prosperous country and middle class is the duty of the government, and no one can demand that the government should yield to an agitation as to the object of which the leaders themselves are not fully informed."

The whole discussion, except the speech of the foreign minister, was marked by irrelevancy and almost flippancy, quite incompatible with the importance of the subject. Every possible incident was converted into a source of merriment.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—In the chamber of deputies today there was a lively time arising out of the discussion of the verification of the election of M. Daniel Wilson, son-in-law of the late President Greys, who represents the arrondissement of Loches.

M. Bastie, under guise of explaining his position in the matter, wanted to air his particular political views, but President Dupuy stopped him. This made the Radicals and Socialists break out into loud protests, which caused a violent uproar.

M. Muller vehemently attacked those whom he classed as "the allies of the Pan-amérisans" in the chamber, declaring that they could be found even among the friends of the ministry.

The chamber, by a vote of 465 to 2, invalidated M. Wilson's election. M. Wilson was elected to the chamber on August 23, 1928, by a vote of 5,825 against 2,768 obtained by M. Muller, the previous representative of Loches. In 1922, M. Muller had brought an action against M. Wilson, claiming election corruption, which resulted in M. Wilson's being fined.

EMBASSADOR BAYARD.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The United States ambassador, Mr. Bayard, had an interview this afternoon with the earl of Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, at the foreign office.

No Americans will be present in the general circles at the queen's drawing room tomorrow. In the diplomatic circles, Miss Roosevelt, a cousin of Mrs. James M. Roosevelt, secretary of the United States embassy, and Mrs. Lindlow, wife of Major William Lindlow, military attaché of the United States embassy, will be present. Miss Bayard will be presented by Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, after the latter has himself been presented by Lady Spencer.

Donaldson Knocked Out.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 26.—Charles Slusher of Louisville and Jack Donaldson, light weights, fought at the opera house here tonight for a prize of \$100. Slusher was overpowered and made but a poor defense. Slusher knocked him out in the fourth round. Mike Lawrey was referee.

PERFECT MANNHOOD!

How attained—how preserved. Ordinary works on Physiology will tell you the doctors can't or won't, but all the same, "Perfect Mannhood." No charge. Address in confidence.

SEXUAL POWERS

of the Human Body and its reproduction. Our book lays bare the truth. Every man who would regain sexual vigor lost through ill or overdevelopment must write for our sealed book, "Perfect Mannhood." No charge. Address in confidence.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

VIENNA RIOTERS.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—A riotous demonstration of the unemployed took place here today. A meeting of the people out of work was held, at which about 1,000 were present. The unemployed, after listening to several fiery addresses upon the part of their leaders, became uproarious, and many of them afterwards attempted to march through the streets singing revolutionary songs.

Eventually the police who were trying to quell the disturbance were reinforced by a strong detachment of mounted police, and the latter charged on the rioters and dispersed them.

TO LOPE OFF THE HOUSE.

BUDA PEST, Feb. 26.—In the antechamber today, during the discussion of the civil marriage bill, Premier Wekerle stated that the government had come to the conclusion that the spheres of action of the state and church should be separated. Dr. Wekerle added that the government was preparing measures to render the Catholic church independent, and that at the same time the government would grant state aid to other churches.

THE COSTA RICA ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—A local firm of coffee dealers received partial returns of the presidential election held in Costa Rica on the 4th, 5th and 6th instant. It is reported that the Liberal candidate, Manuel de Jimenez, was completely routed at the polls, as was also the new party headed by Felix Montano. The election appears to be in doubt between Rafael Angelias, candidate of the Civil party, and Jose G. Tregos, candidate of the Catholic party, with the chances in favor of Angelias. The latter candidate is said to be a sort of Poo Bah under the present administration, being secretary of state, secretary of the treasury and secretary of war. His positions enabled him to wield great political power at the election. Though the contest was very bitter, there was no fighting.

GOOD FOR OKLAHOMA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The house committee on public lands voted this morning to favorably report Delegate Flynn's bill to donate the military reservation at Oklahoma City to the territory for public school purposes.

NUNS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 26.—An innovation in the public school system of Pennsylvania was inaugurated here by the consolidation of the Thirty-fourth ward public school and St. James Roman Catholic parochial school and the installation of four nuns as teachers.

The sisters were examined by the central board of education and accepted as regular teachers. There will be no distinction among scholars and teachers. Protestant children will be taught by the sisters, as well as Catholic children.

There has been no Bible reading in the school for six years, and no change will be had now. A slight falling in water since was noted today, but whether it was caused by the withdrawal of any children of Protestant or Catholic families who may object to the new arrangement is not known.

STRIKE DISORDERS.

HAMMOND, Ind., Feb. 26.—The managers of the National Forge and Iron works at East Chicago today announced a cut of 19 percent in the wages of the laborers, making them a day. Two hundred and fifty Poles walked out and held a consultation on the main street of the town for several hours. There were several fights before 6 o'clock. Some of the foreigners refused to go on a strike, and knives were used in some instances. Peter Stanislawski was fatally gashed in the head and shoulder by the strikers. Others, whose names could not be ascertained, were slightly injured.

Lakeview, Ill., in this city also announced a cut of 30 percent in the wages of the laborers, bringing the pay down to \$1 a day. The men have accepted the reduction, but some of them are affected. The National works will close down unless the men come to an agreement. This would throw about 600 men out of employment.

VIOLATED THE LOTTERY LAW.

DENVER, Feb. 26.—E. L. Welles of St. Louis, secretary of the Guarantee Investment company of Nevada, Mo., was arrested in this city tonight by a deputy United States marshal on a charge of violating the United States lottery laws. He admits having sent through the mails the circulars of the company. It was impossible to make a seizure of the circulars in Missouri, as the circulars were all mailed from points in Illinois and none were ever mailed to points in Missouri. Welles will have a hearing tomorrow before the United States commissioner.

THREE NECKS IN DANGER.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Feb. 26.—Word was received from Mountain Home, Ark., tonight to the effect that Mrs. Anderson Carter had confessed that her husband, with Bart Carter and Jasper Newton, had killed Hunter Wilson and afterwards robbed the house of \$1,000. Her confession was obtained from Bart Carter. The three were jailed. Great excitement prevails in this vicinity. Men are going to Mountain Home in squads, and it is thought that the three men will be lynched tonight. Sheriff Ertman is making preparations to defend his prisoners.

A CLAIM JUMPER KILLED.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Feb. 26.—J. W. Smith of Aspen, who has been prospecting at West Water, Utah, shot Roy Grant through the heart at that place yesterday morning. One story is that Grant and his father and brother attempted to jump the ranch of C. H. Hallett, and that Smith killed Grant to prevent his shooting Hallett. Another account says that Hallett, who had some trouble with Grant about a piece of land, provoked the fatal quarrel. It is not known whether Smith was yet captured or not.

TO BREAK THE WILL.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 26.—John L. W. Merrill of Kansas City, Mo., began suit today to break the will of the late John L. Woods, who left an estate worth between \$50,000 and \$500,000. The will contains a liberal bequest for the medical school of Western Reserve University, and legacies of various amounts to relatives, the largest share, however, falling to Mr. Woods' wife, Mrs. Emily W. Myers, and her husband, Harry E. Myers, of this city. Merrill is nephew of Mr. Woods. He charges undue influence on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Myers.

Medical Item.

Doctor—What have you been taking? Patient—I have tried several bottles of "Smith's Miraculous Liver Encourager."

Doctor—You are going to kill yourself taking all kinds of quick medicines. What do you suppose we doctors are for?—Texas Siftings.

Rilousness Cured.

Dr. Slasher had been treating a patient in Bellevue hospital for disease of the liver, and the patient died, and when the autopsy was held it was discovered that while the liver of the patient was in a perfectly healthy condition, his lungs were dreadfully diseased.

Some of the students who were present began to sneaker, whereupon Dr. Slasher remarked:

"Gentlemen, what else did you expect? This man's liver was diseased, but, as you see, I cured him completely. That he died of tuberculosis is something with which I had nothing to do."—Texas Siftings.

ARE GREAT SINGERS

How Melba, Calve and Arnoldson Developed Their Voices.

Melba Never Practises But Takes a Lot of Exercise. While Arnoldson Works Hard Upon Her Scales Daily.

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MELBA, the greatest exponent of the art of bel canto living, the successor of Patti, with a voice as silvery, as true and spontaneous as Patti's ever was, but more abundant in quality by far than Patti could ever boast, Melba, in a word, is the greatest singer, pure and simple, living today.

Less of the atmosphere of "great artist" surrounds Melba off the stage than probably any other singer to be met. What strikes you first in this frank English-speaking woman is her buoyant simplicity, her freedom of expression, the entire absence of affectation, and a fresh candor which is delightful. She grasps your hand and says: "How d'ye do" in a sort of warm-hearted, homelike way, that makes you feel as if she had just come from the making of a beefsteak pie for luncheon, instead of holding an audience spellbound the night before as Elizabeth in Tannhauser.

And when she tells you, with a rapid graveness of accent and a purposeful dramatic glint in her large brown



MELBA.

eyes, that of all her operas she thinks she loves, "Tannhauser," most dearly, you begin to think that there is really here when called for a temperament and power which the critics thus far will not ally to her voice. Threading Lucas and Violetta Melba may only care to "sing," but when she talks of "Tannhauser" you feel somehow that she may care to "act," and when she cares she can.

She comes into her apartment at 8 o'clock in a dark brown velvet walking dress with bands of mink fur, a hat to match with mink tails. The yoke of the waist is of heavy cream guipure lace overlaid with bands of fur. Her eyes match her dress. They are clear and shining and tell of almost boundless health and spirits. It is a decidedly handsome face; the features are regular, the expression truthful and refined. The suggestion of "rollick," being "up for fun," is simply first of all, a pretty, natural, delightful woman to get along with every day, and next to that a world-wonder in the shape of an artist.

What she says for herself bubbles forth as unrestrainedly as her song. "I always sang," she says. "When a child at school the girls used to ask me to 'make that funny noise in my throat,' that didn't pertain to music or art. Well, I was a good-for-nothing. But I could paint and they taught me, and I could play and I loved to go to do it and I had the best teaching, but when it came to singing—well I simply had to sing. I couldn't help it and they wouldn't let me study. My sisters were allowed to go to opera and concerts, but, except very rarely, when any quantity of begging and prayers were put in for me, I had to stay at home. Then I would play over the music on my piano or violin and imagine how two or three all going on at the theater. When I did go, I drank in every

sister's (rain little thing I was): 'I know I could do it better than that; I'm positive I could.' When I got home and tried it my sisters used to listen and applaud me, but my parents, if they heard, would stop me peremptorily and say that was the effect of allowing me to attend theaters and I shouldn't go again."

"When I came to Marchesi, I could sing my three octaves from F below the staff up, as fluently as I sing them today. She corrected my one mistake, and posed my voice accurately. I had been carrying my chest notes too high and if I had gone on I should have lost my voice."

"About registers, I believe so firmly in the immense care necessary that I want to say to every young singer: 'Be three times careful. If there be a weak spot in any of the registers, changes, I think it absolutely destructive to force it. Many a fine voice has been ruined this way under a teacher's direction, the singer being told to sing and sing and repeat to enlarge the tone until, through forcing, her voice is ruined. Better have a slight weakness if must be, than a voice destroyed. I believe, however, that by varied and correct practice the voice may eventually become equal."

"Using from F below to F first on the staff from the chest. From F sharp to F natural I sing medium register and from F sharp to F in alt my head tones. Oh yes! I know singing masters will throw up their hands at my carrying my middle register so high. Never mind. I do it."

"I never practise, that's positive. All my singing is done in public. Ten minutes on the morning of the day I sing I try my voice, just to make sure that it's in order. Ten minutes before I go on the stage I run a few scales and trill a little, just enough to warm my voice. That's all. When I have a new role I practise it here (tapping her forehead). Yes, for months; but I don't begin to wear my voice over it until my memory has mastered the score. When I do begin to sing it I sing pianissimo. If you practise pianissimo the forte will come all right when it should, but if you practise forte, it ruins the pianissimo after. Always practise softly."

"I make many sacrifices for my art. On the night before I sing nothing would induce me to go out anywhere. On the day I sing I dine lightly at two o'clock, then keep perfectly quiet until I go to the theater. This you know is a huge sacrifice for me, for I would always be flying about and chattering if I could."

"Exercise! I take plenty of it. I have a horror of stoutness, and am always glad to dance, because, aside from my love for it, I know what an enemy it is to avoirdupois. Stout I will not become. When a singer becomes huge, you might forgive the public for half forgetting a lovely voice in the presence of an unlovely personality. And stoutness is certainly unlovely and stands between many a fine artist and the gracious presentment of a score of parts."

Melba's figure is well rounded at present, but slim-waisted and pliant. It is just such that a little more flesh would mar its outline.

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CALVE.

but of what good are they, never reliable, always unsatisfactory. Don't forget what I said about register. Good-by."

WE CANNOT SPARE

healthy flesh—nature never burdens the body with too much sound flesh. Loss of flesh usually indicates poor assimilation, which causes the loss of the best that's in food, the fat-forming element.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure cod liver oil with hypophosphites contains the very essence of all foods. In no other form can so much nutrition be taken and assimilated. Its range of usefulness has no limitation where weakness exists.

Prepared by Scott & Brown, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

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thing by Calve is done by inspiration, sion of any sort, she maintains her brilliant prestige on the stage, through living exactly as she pleases, eschewing regular practice of any kind, and imposing on her wonderful constitution few of the customary restraints.

In studying I was never bound down to exercise alone; I sang notes at the same time. Now I have no regular practice. I sing—always my notes—just when I find the impulse seizes me. A born singer, one with a voice not 'fabrique' should not need regular mechanical practice. All that is needed to keep the voice flexible I do by singing when I really want to, and no more."

In the middle of the night Calve sometimes arises and pursues her study. She leans over the score and softly hums phrase after phrase until she is satisfied of the vocal and dramatic unity in her delivery. On the day she sings she breakfasts at ten. Underdone broiled meat and a little wine make up the repast. At three she dines again on underdone meat roasted and usually a glass of champagne. Wine she considers good for the voice in moderate quantity. Nothing must touch her lips from the three o'clock dinner before she sings unless perhaps a little beaten egg and wine just before going on. She may take a few solids of the same in the *entr'acte*, but no food until her return from the opera. Then she enjoys really the fullest meal of the day and denies herself nothing she cares for. Her tastes and appetite are limited, however, and she contends that for a singer a late solid supper is the best thing.

She always has her long morning walk. "If singers," she says, "would exercise the general muscles of their bodies more and their voices less they would do better." Enough air and exercise she must have daily, and